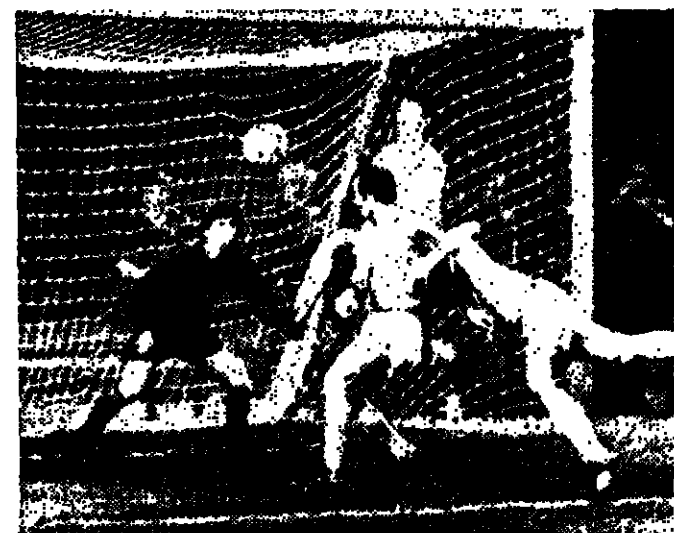


SPORTS



Ramez Shengeliya nets the first goal against Czechoslovakia.

IMPORTANT WIN

The USSR football team has captured the lead in the European group 3 of the world championship qualifying tournament, defeating Czechoslovakia, the 1976 European winners and 1980 Olympic champions, 2-0, at Tbilisi's Dynamo stadium. The Soviet Union now has 11 points from six games.

While the first Soviet goal, a brilliant header from Shengeliya, provided much encouragement for a crowd of 80,000, his second goal, to all intents and purposes, sealed the fate of the game, for thereafter the USSR kept up the pressure.

Soviet chief coach Konstantin Beskov said after the game he was satisfied with his team's performance. All the players, he

said, excelled themselves. To beat such a formidable side, he added, gives us optimism for the future.

He singled out for special praise Sulkevich, Chivadze, Besonov, and, of course, Shengeliya.

Czechoslovak chief coach Josef Venglos said the USSR deserved to win, as they surpassed his side in all elements of the game. While we could still expect a happy outcome in the first half, Shengeliya's goal only a minute into the second half, dashed all our hopes, he said.

The USSR will compete in the two remaining group games: home to Wales on November 18, and away to Czechoslovakia on November 29.

WORLD CHAMPIONS SLIP UP

In Buenos Aires, the world football titlists Argentina went down, 1-2, in a friendly game

to visiting Poland, which has qualified for the world championship finals.

TENTH GAME RESULTS IN NIL TO BOTH GRANDMASTERS

Anatoly Karpov still leads, 4-1, in the Merano title match, after the tenth game

ended in a draw in the 32nd move. The next game is due on October 31.

DRAUGHTS MATCH STARTED

A little match between defending world Polish draughts champion Anatoly Gantvarg, from Minsk, and world ex-champion Herm Wierama, of Holland, has been inaugurated in Rotterdam, Holland.

The 20-game contest will be held in ten towns, and a draw

will be enough for Gantvarg to retain the title. He will play White in the opening game scheduled for November 2 in Rotterdam.

The match has evoked much interest and will wind up on November 29.

TRAP SHOOTING GOLD

Tamaz Innashvili, 26, from Tbilisi, has captured the skeet title at the current world trap shooting championship, hitting 198 targets out of 200. Italian Sello Gladini ran up to him with 195 points, and Frenchmen Bruno Roselli and Elie Penot shared third place. Anatoly Pyodkov, also of the USSR, won the junior tournament, also held at the July 9 Park stadium at Tucuman, Argentina.

JUNIOR BEATS ADULTS

Junior Oksan Mirzoyan (56 kg division) lifted 158 kg, a new world record for adults, and totalling 277.5 kg, a new national adult record. The Armenian was competing in the International Junior tournament in memory of Olympic champion Alexander Kurtyov.

TENNIS: SENSATIONS AND REGULARITIES

Ivan Lendl, of Czechoslovakia, has continued his excellent winning streak in autumn international meets by defeating Brian Gottfried, of the USA, 1-6, 6-0, 6-1, 6-2, in the final of an Austrian tournament included in the Grand Prix series. Earlier he won tournaments in Madrid, Barcelona and Basel. With 21 successive wins under his belt he leads the series ahead of two hot favourites, John McEnroe, of the USA, and Bjorn Borg of Sweden.

Balazs Taroczy, 27, of Hungary, has beaten American Eliot Tellescher, 6-3, 1-6, 7-5, in the final of the Tokyo Open. Maria Pinero, 35, of Czechoslovakia, took the women's title by prevailing over Pam Casale, of the USA, in the final, 2-6, 6-4, 6-1.

American Vitas Gerulaitis, meeting his Peter McNamara in the final of a tournament in Melbourne, took exception to the judges' decision in the third decisive set and refused to continue on court, with victory being awarded to his opponent.

Sue Barker, of Britain, unexpectedly defeated strong favourite Tracy Austin, US Open winner, in the quarterfinals of a tournament in Brighton, and went on to beat Mima Jausovec, of Yugoslavia, in the final, 4-6, 6-1, 6-1.

METALLIST WINS PROMOTION

Kharkov Metallist have won a place in the national football top division by beating Pavlodar Traktor 2-0, and amassing 59 points.



Moscow Dynamo striker Anatoly Semyonov (30) scores a lot in this season, and he also scored against Leningrad Army Club. Photo by Gennady Dubitskiy.

STANDINGS UNCHANGED

In the latest round of the national ice hockey championship Spartak beat Kristall in Saratov, 4-1. Moscow Dynamo licked Leningrad Army Club, 5-0. Torpedo defeated Riga Dynamo, 4-1, and Khimik went down to Sokol, 3-5, at home.

'RUDE PRAVO' CUP IN PROGRESS

Czechoslovakia defeated Finland, 5-2, in the return game in Prague for the "Rude Pravo" ice hockey prize. They won the first game, 7-1.

TUNISIAN VOLLEYBALL SPRINGS INTO PROMINENCE

Tunisia has given a triumphal reception to its men's volleyball



The Central Army Club has captured the lead in the Moscow round of the national basketball championship. Recently the many-time national titlist closely defeated Moscow Dynamo (photo), who are now in third place. Photo by Gennady Dmitriyev

GOLDEN BOOT TO BULGARIAN PLAYER

Georgy Slavkov, of Plovdiv (photo), has been awarded in Paris the Golden Boot, a prize initiated by the French magazine "France-Football" for the top scoring player in European national championships. Slavkov's winning total is 31 goals in the 1980-1981 season. The Silver and Bronze Boots went respectively to Thor Nylist (Ferenvaros, Budapest), who amassed 30 goals, and Karl-Haiatz Rummenigge, of Munich Bayern (29).

Berthel Ipswich Town, Dutch AZ 67, and Munich Bayern were voted top European clubs of the season.

By air - from Moscow

INFORMATION

No. 86 (298), OCTOBER 31-NOVEMBER 2, 1981 Price 5 kopeks

LEONID BREZHNEV AWARDED 'FIFTY YEARS OF CPSU MEMBERSHIP' BADGE

Leonid Brezhnev has been awarded the "Fifty Years of CPSU Membership" badge, an award instituted by the CPSU Central Committee for members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union who have been members of the Party for fifty or more years.

The badge was presented to Leonid Brezhnev by Mikhail Svalov, Member of the Politbureau, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Mikhail Svalov warmly congratulated Leonid Brezhnev on the 50th anniversary of his membership of the CPSU and wished him great creative success in the future for the benefit of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Leonid Brezhnev made a speech in reply.

The CPSU Central Committee decision to institute the "Fifty Years of CPSU Membership" badge is a tribute of honour and respect to worthy Party militants and veterans, said Leonid Brezhnev.

We are sincerely proud and happy that there are still many old Bolsheviks, together with us in the Party, who joined it in Lenin's lifetime. They have devoted their lives to the great cause of Lenin. The glorious deeds accomplished by the veterans of the Party are an example and source of inspiration for all of us.

As for myself, stressed Leonid Brezhnev, I have been awarded this badge when I have just celebrated my fifty-year membership of the CPSU and I am naturally moved. And not only moved. I am also profoundly grateful to the great Party of Lenin. The struggle for its ideals and goals has determined the meaning of my entire life. Always and everywhere — in peaceful work and in battle, in industry and in leading posts I was, am, and will be, first and foremost, a communist, one of a million like-minded people rallied under the standard of Lenin. I will devote all my strength to the cause of the Party, and, consequently, to the happiness of our Soviet people, to their peace and prosperity.

BREZHNEV'S MESSAGE TO URHO KEKKONEN

Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent a telegram to Urho K. Kekkonen, President of Finland, in view of the latter's decision to relinquish his post. The telegram reads as follows: "The Soviet leadership believes it has a duty to point out that your beneficial work on behalf of the Finnish people and international cooperation and your efforts to achieve a durable peace are a widely recognized fact. In the preparations for the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, the Finnish state for more than 25 years have won your warm affec-



Around 150,000 people from all over Italy converged on Rome for a nationwide march in the cause of peace and disarmament and against the setting up of American nuclear bases in Western Europe. Over 520 local peace committees helped organize the march.

DISARMAMENT WEEK COMES TO A CLOSE

The international week of action for disarmament, held annually on the initiative of the 1st session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament and of the World Peace Council, has ended. The UN Charter came into effect on October 24, 1945, the day the United Nations was founded. It solemnly proclaimed that the main goal of the organization was to save future generations from the disaster of war.

"For peace and disarmament!," "No to the nuclear bomb!," "Stop the nuclear death!" — under such banners 250,000 Britons joined a demonstration in London; 200,000 Belgians in Brussels; and 100,000 Frenchmen in Paris. Hundreds of organizations and groups of all descriptions were involved in the organization of the marches. Strengthening the wide scale of the anti-war demonstrations in West European cities, the press points

out that the peace movement has now acquired European proportions.

It was no accident, therefore, that US Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger had to admit, following his West European tour, that the anti-war demonstrations in Western Europe against the new American medium-range missiles should be taken very seriously. After all, hundreds of thousands took part in the marches!

PUWP Central Committee meets for plenary session

Warsaw, Poland must eventually become a normal, stable state. We shall work resolutely towards this goal. There must be no hesitation in this respect. This is the question of Poland's survival, said Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, in his address to its Fifth Plenary Session.

(Continued on page 2)

VENUS-13 ON WAY TO VENUS

The Soviet Union has launched an automatic space station, Venus-13. The aim of its launching is to gather data on the planet Venus. On the way there, the instruments will measure X-rays, gamma radiation and magnetic fields, solar wind, cosmic rays and interplanetary plasma. Along with Soviet scientific equipment, the station carries instruments designed by French and Austrian specialists. The station is to reach the vicinity of the Venus in March, 1982.

The onboard systems and equipment are functioning normally.

COMMISSION OF THE USSR FOR UNESCO MEETS IN SESSION

A session has taken place in Moscow of Commission of the USSR for UNESCO, under the chairmanship of I. N. Zemskov, Head of the Commission and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

Officials from ministries and government departments, leading scientists and workers in the field of education, culture and the mass media were present. Greater Soviet participation in UNESCO activities, in order to promote peace and mutually profitable international cooperation in line with the decisions of the 20th CPSU Congress, were discussed.

HAMBURG DAYS IN LENINGRAD

The Days of Hamburg have recently come to an end in Leningrad. This major West German port has maintained a wide variety of links with Leningrad for the past 25 years.

Klaus von Dohnanyi, mayor of Hamburg, stressed that our two countries have been brought closer together by their mutual will and desire to normalize bilateral relations and to ensure a firmer peace in Europe. This is why it is so important not to place the basis of such cooperation at risk, he said, and to develop it in line with the 1970 Treaty.

DRAW FAVOURS TITLIST

Defending world chess champion Maya Chiburdanidze went down to challenger Nana Alexandria in the 18th game of the title match in the 39th move. The final score is 8-8, which, under the existing regulations, gives victory to Chiburdanidze. This is the first draw ever in the history of title matches.

Chiburdanidze, 20, who studies at the Tbilisi medical college, will have another three years as the chess queen. She has shown enormous will to win and much skill to prevail over the very talented opponent, which was in very good shape.



Maya Chiburdanidze, the chess queen from Tbilisi.

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Round the Soviet Union

● THE SECOND BILLION TONNE OF OIL HAS BEEN RECOVERED FROM DEPOSITS IN THE TYUMEN REGION OF SIBERIA. It has taken less than 18 years to reach this impressive figure. No other oil-producing complex in the country can boast such fast rates of development. If it took 14 years to produce the first billion tonne of Tyumen oil, it took little more than three years to produce the second. This year alone, Tyumen oil-workers will have produced over 323 million tonnes of liquid fuel.

● THE NAME SUNNY—MIZURI—APPLY DESCRIBES THE FUNCTION OF THE FUTURE TOWNLET FOR CHILDREN WHICH IS PLANNED IN TIBET. Over a huge expanse of territory, stretching from the town's centre to its outer limits, the following are to be built: numerous studios and workshops attached to the training centre, an artificial lake. In addition, towns under canvas, a botanical garden and a zoo will be set up and various attractions, including fairy-tale characters in fantastic costumes, will be provided.

● PLANES OF THE NORTH-33 AERIAL HIGH LATITUDE EXPEDITION, NOW AT WORK IN THE ARCTIC, HAVE BEEN FORMING AN AERIAL BRIDGE, OVER A THOUSAND KILOMETRES LONG, OVER THE ICE OF THE POLAR BASIN. The bridge links the extreme corner of Eurasia, the Chelyuskin Cape, with a geographical point in the North Pole, two hundred kilometres away from which drifts the ice island of the North Pole-33 research station. Supplies of fuel and food, as well as of scientific equipment and post will be delivered to this point. Partial changes in the centre's winter staff will also be effected. The expedition's autumn work will also include the provision of stores to the North Pole-33 station. It is planned that these flights of the North-33 expedition will take a month.

Soviet explorers have been studying the continent of Antarctica for 26 years. More than 700 Polar explorers are involved in the Soviet Antarctic expedition which began last winter.

At present, this country maintains seven stations on the continent — the Molodyozhnaya meteorological centre, the Mirny observatory, the Vostok hinterland station, the coastal stations of Novolazarevskaya, Leningradskaya, and Ruskaya, as well as the island station of Bellingshausov. The largest is Molodyozhnaya.

Soviet explorers have helped compile reliable maps of the Antarctic continent and of the Southern Ocean. Many years of work have resulted in the pub-



ANTARCTICA PUT ON THE MAP

lication of the Atlas of Antarctica, the first of its kind in the world, which has been awarded the USSR state prize.

In recent years, the scientists have been engaged in the implementation of comprehensive, mostly international programmes. Among these are the International Antarctic Glaciological Project in which researchers from Australia, Britain, the USSR, the USA and France



are taking part; and the multi-layered "Polex-South" programme embracing the most important facets of ocean research. Work is also beginning on the comprehensive exploration of nature in the Antarctica in its organic connection with global processes on earth and in outer space.

- The short Antarctic summer.
- Molodyozhnaya Station. Such devices are used to smooth out the air runways.
- Eleron Hotel at Molodyozhnaya Station, one of the first buildings to be constructed here.

NATURAL GAS OF AZERBAIJAN

A new well, connected to the main pipeline, will help increase consumption of natural gas in Azerbaijan. Drilled south of Baku, in the Piragat area, the well features a daily yield of up to 300,000 cubic metres of gas and 50 tonnes of gas condensate. Today, 95 per cent of urban and 78 per cent of rural users are supplied with cheap fuel.

Gas has now reached the remote mountainous districts of the republic. In the Lesser Caucasian Range the steel pipeline now lies at 1,950 metres above sea level, hitherto regarded as an unattainable height for the builders of pipelines.

The total length of all gas networks operating in the republic this year has reached 18,000 kilometres. A substantial part of these pipelines carries gas for the inhabitants of rural areas. Out of the 250,000 flats to be supplied with gas in the current five-year plan period, 233,000 are in rural locality.

RICE FROM AMUDARYA VALLEY

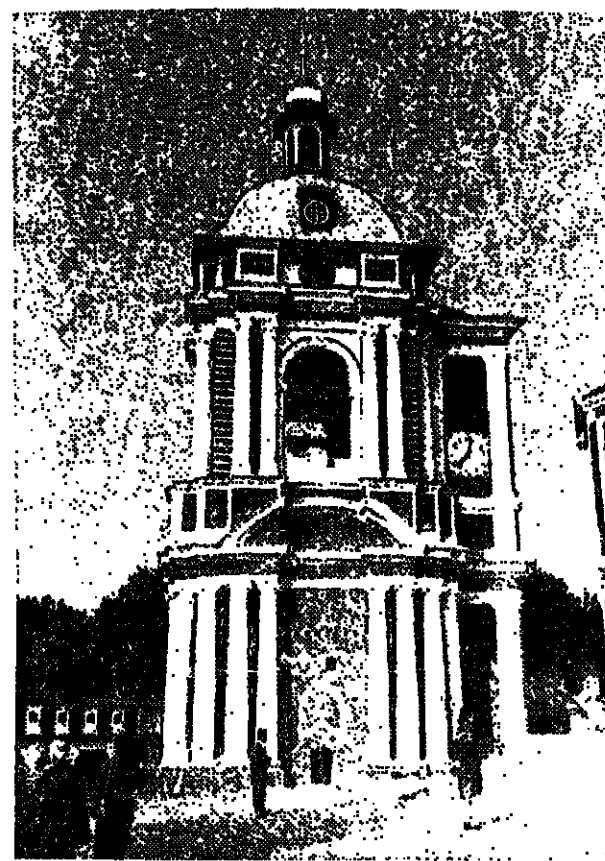
A new specialized rice-growing state farm has been established in the Tashkent Oasis in Turkmenia: 5,000 hectares of land have been developed.

In time, the farm should produce no less than 20,000 tonnes of rice. In the next few years, it is planned to set up more state farms on virgin lands in the oasis.

The lower reaches of the Amudarya form the rice-growing centre of Turkmenistan. The area offers favourable soil and climatic conditions for rice and there is a lot of spare land and water. Two large specialized state farms have been established on virgin lands in the Amudarya area.

This year, the republic should reap 30,000 tonnes of rice. Under the ten-year programme, the production of rice should rise to 100,000 tonnes a year.

Places to visit



The bell tower of the Cathedral of the Assumption.

Smolensk or 'key-city'

Smolensk is known in Russian history as "key-city". Guarding Russia's western frontiers, the city bore the first brunt of attacks by foreign invaders on their way to Moscow.

One of the most ancient of Russian cities, Smolensk was first mentioned in chronicles 1,100 years ago. It owes its Russian name "for-city" (smola is the Russian for tar) probably to the ancient Slavonic tribe of the Krivits who built and tarred their boats here.

Modern Smolensk is a picturesque city of beautiful historical monuments standing side by side with modern high-rise blocks.

From the right bank of the River Dnieper, a marvellous panorama of the Smolensk Kremlin opens before one's eyes. The walls and towers of the Kremlin rise the top of the Dnieper's high left bank. The Peter and Paul (1140), the Bogoslovskaya (1173) and the Svirskaya (1101-1194) churches, restored in the post-war years and situated, together with the Kremlin at the highest points in the city, make up the ensemble of ancient Smolensk. It is remarkable that Smolensk, which took such a severe battering from the enemy, should still retain 12th-century churches.

The Cathedral of the Assumption built to commemorate the heroic defence of Smolensk in the 17th century, has an outstanding icon-stand of carved wood. The Russian masters who designed and made it worked on it for ten years.

OF INTEREST

Craftsmen compete

Competitions between folk craftsmen have become traditional in the Moldavian village of Sekaren, The latest, a contest between carpenters, took the village by surprise. For a whole

month, Ton and Kiril Kozhokar, two brothers both working in the trade, competed in decorating the houses of their fellow villagers. Neither brother emerged the victor. So ingenious and masterly was the national lace-like wooden ornamentation they carved round the crooves, on the window casings, and verandas that it proved impossible to choose between them.

FASHIONS FROM LVOV

Though we are well into the autumn and the crisp feeling of the sea and merry carefree life at seaside resorts is already a thing of the past, fashion designers at the Lvov Fashion House in the Ukraine are already planning their collection for next summer. Clothes for all occasions are on display. The designers have made wide use of national motifs—the traditional Ukrainian cut, embroidery and patterns.

Models from the Lvov Fashion House are popular abroad and won a gold medal at the Plovdiv International Fair this year.



● Summer sportswear. ● A selection from summer collection bearing Ukrainian folk motifs.

Science and technology

ALLOY FOR SLIDING BEARINGS

Having added soft and pliable aluminium to one of the hardest and most brittle of metals, specialists from the Byelorussian car industry have obtained new alloy for sliding bearings which combines the best qualities of both metals.

The bearings made of this alloy are strong, and do not wear out the shaft they are mounted on as quickly as those made of cast iron. It is of interest that the aluminium content of the new alloy is only 0.1 per cent.

TALKING ENCYCLOPAEDIA

A talking encyclopaedia for the blind has been produced by the laboratory of computer linguistics, at the Institute of Language and Literature of the

Academy of Sciences of Estonia, a Baltic republic.

The encyclopaedia contains massive information on economics, science, and culture, translated into a computer language and fits onto one cartridge-cassette. The blind man only has to type his question using a keyboard for a voice from the electronic speech synthesizer to provide him with the answer.

WELDING GLUE

In the deep Donbas coal mines, a polymer glue, developed at the Institute of High Molecular Compounds, Chemistry of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, is used in place of electric welding in places where work with open fire is complicated or is banned altogether for reasons of safety. This cold hardening glue has been utilized to repair underground air pipes and to join and hermetically seal pipelines. It also helps protect underground equipment from corrosion, as it is immune to moisture or major drops in temperature. 20 miners in the Donbas area are now using the glue.

EYE HOSPITAL OPENS IN CHUVASHIA

A new 200-bed eye hospital has been opened in Cheboksary, the capital of the autonomous republic of Chuvashia. It is the first such institution in Chuvashia to make use of laser to cure eye disease. A special ambulance

service and mobile operating theatre have been set up to cater for people in out-of-the-way villages. The medical department of Chuvash University and the Cheboksary medical school are training personnel for the hospital.

A DEAD CALM HAS ITS DANGERS

The centre for the study and control of environmental pollution has begun supplying the industrial enterprises of Dushanbe, the capital of the republic of Tajikistan, with weather forecasts. The city is situated on a hollow between mountain ranges. Therefore, in the conditions of windlessness which prevail, industrial blow-outs remain

indisposed. To prevent air pollution in such conditions of dead calm, the boiler-rooms, plants and factories of Dushanbe are being transferred to low-polluting fuels.

The scientists of Tajikistan have worked out a vast long-term programme to study environmental protection problems.

5,000 BIRD CALLS

Prof Mikhail Dobik, from the Institute of Zoology of the Byelorussian Academy of Sciences, has been recording bird songs for 30 years. He has about 5,000 bird calls in his collection.

It is usually said that the nightingale is the most accomplished singer among our feathered friends, but the voice of a blue-throated warbler recorded on tape, convinces us that the nightingale has a serious rival. The little warbler possesses rare pitch, and invents its own melody for any occasion. And it is not the magpie, as most people believe, but the titmouse, together with the finch and goldfinch, that Professor Dobik has found to be the most "talkative" birds. They constantly chat to each other.

The professor has also established that the singing of birds, before they have made a nest, sharply differs from the call of those which have already built their home. By listening attentively to a bird song, one can tell the time, particularly at night.

Many of the technological innovations tested at Ekibastuz will be later put to use in the Kanak-Achinsk coal-field. However, the powerful machines required by this coal-field, both for digging open pits and for coal extraction, will be manufactured by the Heavy Engineering Plant now under construction in Krasnoyarsk. While the Soviet industrial giant "Uralmash", produced only one 40-ton drag-line a year, the first phase of the Krasnoyarsk plant alone will produce eight such machines. By the end of 1988 three rotor complexes with a production capacity of 4,500 cu m an hour will be built at the plant. And this is not all: machines are now being designed which can extract up to 1,500 cu m of coal an hour.

VIEWPOINT

Coal: emphasis on technical progress

Valentin NIKITIN, First Deputy Minister of the Coal Industry of the USSR

The world energy conference predicted that, by the year 2000, coal extraction throughout the world will have increased three-fold. Coal is assigned the role of a "buffer" fuel, until new sources of energy have been fully tapped.

A short time ago, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted two special resolutions concerning the further expansion of the Soviet coal industry. In these documents, a complex of additional measures were outlined to increase open-pit coal-mining and to speed up the technological re-tooling of the existing mines.

By 1985, the USSR intends to bring its coal extraction up to 770-800 million tonnes. More than half of the coal now produced comes from the old coal-fields of the Donbas area, in the Ukraine, and from Kuznetsk, in Western Siberia. As the miners have to go deeper and deeper to find coal, it becomes harder and more expensive to extract.

We are talking here, above all, of increasing the tempos of development of the open pits in the eastern parts of the USSR, where productivity is on average about eight to ten times higher and costs four to five times lower than in collieries.

In 1950, only one-tenth of the coal extracted in the USSR came from open pits. In 1980, these pits accounted for 38 per cent of extracted coal, or 260 million tonnes.

We now have nearly 70 open pits in this country. The largest of these are in the eastern part of the Soviet Union.

In the middle of last year, for instance, the "Bogatyri" pit in the Ekibastuz coal-field, in North Kazakhstan, started to produce its planned output of 50 million tonnes of coal a year. Today, the "Bogatyri" is the biggest open coal pit in the world.

There will be still larger pits in the fuel and energy complex based on the Kanak-Achinsk coal-field in Eastern Siberia. Here each pit is expected to yield between 50 and 60 million tonnes of coal a year.

The construction of large coal pits and increases in coal extraction require basically new technologies and new machines.

The main task now facing our machines is to work the Ekibastuz coal-field where for the first time in the world rotor machines have been used to extract coal from hard coal seams. Previously such machines only worked on soft soils. Today, in the USSR we produce coal-digging rotor complexes for the extraction of between 1,250 and 4,000 cu m of coal an hour.

Many of the technological innovations tested at Ekibastuz will be later put to use in the Kanak-Achinsk coal-field. However, the powerful machines required by this coal-field, both for digging open pits and for coal extraction, will be manufactured by the Heavy Engineering Plant now under construction in Krasnoyarsk. While the Soviet industrial giant "Uralmash", produced only one 40-ton drag-line a year, the first phase of the Krasnoyarsk plant alone will produce eight such machines. By the end of 1988 three rotor complexes with a production capacity of 4,500 cu m an hour will be built at the plant. And this is not all: machines are now being designed which can extract up to 1,500 cu m of coal an hour.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

TYUMEN — GATEWAY TO THE NORTH

Five years from now Tyumen will be 400, a city which has long been called the gateway to Siberia, writes the IZVESTIA newspaper. The exploration of the north is making particularly rapid progress now, with the Tyumen Region having become the country's main oil and gas production base in a short time, stresses the paper. In the 10th five-year plan period of 1976-1980 it produced 1,200 million tonnes of oil and over 500,000 million tonnes of gas. At present Tyumen is the biggest supplier of material and labour resources for northern projects. This regional centre boasts over 70 enterprises, and some 70,000 of its population of 400,000 are employed in industries closely related to oil and gas production, leaving aside flyovers, railwaymen, and auto workers.

Tyumen has pioneered in practice the idea of a block method in developing oil and gas fields, with a new industry now taking shape there—pre-fab timber house construction, the paper points out, which will help considerably meet housing needs in the northern areas. A chip-boards factory is already in operation, and work has begun on a house-building combine due for completion in this five-year plan period of 1981-1985, when it will start producing annually 500,000 sq m of housing from plentiful Siberian timber.

IS MAN THE CONSUMER OR PROTECTOR OF NATURE?

In recent decades, the illusory nature of the idea that natural resources are limitless has become more and more obvious, says writer Chinghisa Aitmatov in PRAVDA. Let me give as an example the tale of Lake Issyk-Kul, in Kirghizia, which is particularly painful to me personally.

With every passing year, the lake is shrinking more and more, its water is receding further and further from the banks. Over the past ten years, the water

level in the lake has fallen by nearly three metres. Scientists estimate that if the present state of affairs continues, the level of Lake Issyk-Kul will drop another three or four metres in the next few decades. Fortunately, work has begun on a plan for the complex utilization of the mineral raw materials, earth, water and power resources in the Issyk-Kul region and in parts of the Chirchik Valley.

Apart from the industrial and agricultural measures involved, the diversion of some of the water from the Sary-Dzhaz River into the lake is envisaged. Although the plan will be costly and labour-consuming, it is both encouraging and daring.

The work underway to preserve Lake Issyk-Kul is nothing unique for our country. We have already saved lakes Baikal and Sovan and the Beloveshskaya Pushcha for posterity.

State boundaries should not create barriers in the fight to preserve and renew natural resources or to ensure the stability of ecological systems, since a disturbance in one part of the world may have painful and even disastrous effects in another. Issyk-Kul lying along the migration routes of birds flying from Siberia to India, is no exception to this rule. By embarking on this new project, the Soviet Union has undertaken specific commitments to international organizations.

SECRETS OF LOVE

From the moment that a man and woman fall in love with each other, i.e., until their lives together, all their moral, ethical, aesthetic and other responses are involuntarily submitted to a unique "test", writes Yuri Orlov, head of the Faculty of Pedagogy and Medical Psychology of Moscow's First Medical Institute, in the SOVIET WOMAN magazine.

There are two aspects to love, the author considers: the ability to love another person and to be loved oneself. In order that these two aspects be harmonized, the couple must learn to understand each other, to recognize the love inherent in a given gesture, look or particular action and to react to it in a correct way.

In life we often find married couples who, on first sight, might appear to be ill-assorted: he is hand-

some and clever, while she is someone one wouldn't look twice at. Her husband, however, adores her, his eyes never rove and he appears not to notice his wife's so-called friends who flirt with him.

The secret to the tidbits is a simple one. The wife knows and understands her husband very well. She never "plays" on the weak sides of his character; but, on the contrary, emphasizes his qualities; she responds to any manifestation of his attention for her, whatever form this may take, and is always ready to support him with a smile. In a word, she is a wise woman. It was certainly not by chance that the ancient philosophers linked love and wisdom together.

TO SCHOOL FROM THE AGE OF SIX

During the 1981-1985 five-year plan, we are supposed to transfer to a system of teaching children in this country from the age of six. Galina Sedyukovskaya, director of the Research Institute for the Hygiene of Children and Adolescents of the Soviet Ministry of Public Health, and Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, comments on this plan in the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA newspaper.

Children today are more developed, both physically and intellectually, than their counterparts of a few decades ago, writes Sedyukovskaya. Contributing to this in no small way is scientific and technical progress, the constant improvement in life standards, as well as the influence of the mass media—radio, television, cinema and children's literature. Parents themselves are today able to provide their offspring with a much wider horizon of information.

In teaching six-year-olds, the curriculum should resemble as closely as possible that of the kindergarten. Lessons should take the form of games; extra break should be provided after each class; the children should be taken on long walks in the fresh air, should be given time to rest, meals five times a day, and made to do daily physical exercises. No home-work should be set. The introduction of daily lessons of physical culture into the curriculum will help decrease by two times the child's tendency to fall ill, in particular his or her tendency to catch various forms of colds.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Latavra POCHIANI



Among the many captivating Georgian dances there is one which takes one's breath away. This is the "Kartli", the "dance of dance", an immortal poem about love. Whoever has seen this dance as performed by Latavra Pochiani, a soloist with the Georgian State Folk Dance Ensemble, will never forget it. The evanescent musicality of her movements, the sculptural expressiveness of her poses, the constantly flowing

patterns that emanate from her nervously mobile hands — are pregnant with temperament and spirituality. When she dances, it appears that Latavra floats above the ground and one becomes convinced that one is watching a miracle. Dance entered Latavra's life at a very early stage. At the age of seven, she joined the ballet circle at the Palace of Monasteri. Later, while a student at Tbilisi's medical institute, she continued her interest in folk dancing. Having graduated, she worked for three years in the village of Manava, where a meeting took place which was to play a key role in Pochiani's artistic career: she had the fortune to meet Nina Ramishvili, the director of the Georgian State Folk Dance Ensemble. The ensemble, of which Pochiani soon became a soloist, gave scope to her creative potential and enabled her to perfect her art. It was here that the dancer identified her theme in art—the lyrical-dramatic mood which had been evident in her dancing as a student, and which was to find its most vivid expression in her performances of "Kartli", Igor Moiseyev, the well-known folk-dance expert, having seen Latavra dancing "Kartli" and "Mokhuri", compared her with a fabulous fairy. Equally enamoured of dancing and medicine, Pochiani has often come close to having to choose between them. Having defended her dissertation, she now works at the medical cybernetics department of the Institute of Experimental and Clinical Surgery and Haematology of the Academy of Sciences of Georgia and... continues to dance in the Georgian State Folk Dance Ensemble.

"I am happy when I dance," says Latavra Pochiani. "When I go on to the stage I succumb to the power of the music, and each time, as if placed under a spell, it is as if I become weightless. I am carried off to a strange world of my own, no longer seeing or hearing—I am dancing..."

Irina RATIANI

MOSCOW-HELSINKI CULTURAL TIES

While Arvid Jansons, People's Artist of the USSR, instructed young conductors in Helsinki, the famous Finnish singer, Martti Tälve, during a recent tour of the Soviet Union shared his experience with student singers.

Such get-togethers are typical examples of the close cultural links existing between the Soviet Union and Finland.

The Soviet play "Steel-Smelters" by Bokarev, was produced at the theatre in Oulu by Haimi, a director from Petrozavodsk. The production formed part of the year of Soviet Drama held in Finland. Works by Gorky, Tsvetayeva, Vysnitsky, Alimov, Vamplov and Gaiman were shown in theatres all over the country and broadcast over Finnish radio and television.

Last spring, a return Finnish festival was held in this country. The works of Finnish playwrights were produced in forty Soviet theatres.

Practically all our main theatres have been on tour in Finland including the Moscow Bolshoi and Leningrad Kirov ballet companies, the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko theatres from Moscow and the Estonian theatre from Tallinn. The following ensembles have also given performances in Finland: the Zhok ensemble, from Molodtsovo, the Lietuva ensemble, from Lithuania, the Kalevala from Karelia and the Laine, from Estonia. Meantime, the National Finnish Opera, the Helsinki symphony orchestra, the Kom-theatre, and the Tapiola children's choir have delighted audiences in the Soviet Union.



Giving performances in the Moscow Television Theatre, the National Dance Ensemble from Ghana have acquainted Soviet spectators with their national dances.

Photo by Andrei Stepanov

FACTS AND EVENTS

Tours. The ballet company from the Tchaikovsky Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Perm, is touring the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, giving performances of Adam's "Giselle".

Exhibitions. "Holography in the USSR" is the title of an exhibition which has opened at the Technical Museum in Vienna, sponsored by the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Austria-USSR Friendship Society. For two months the residents of the Austrian capital will be able to acquaint themselves with holography—one of the most interesting achievements in modern science. Apart from the examples of holographic images on display, explanations are given on how they are produced, and prospects are outlined for making use of this new method of visual display in science and technology.

ULANOVA'S WORLD

In "The World of Ulanova", a new two-part film made at the Central TV Studios, the great ballerina is represented as heroine of a film, rather than as the star of a ballet performance especially shot for the cinema. This is the first time that the viewer has been given such a wide-ranging image of Ulanova: she talks about herself, reflects on life and art, etc.

Shown in the film are shots from all the best movies devoted to Ulanova collected from film archives and private collections. Thus we get a wonderful profile

of the great ballerina in action, tracing all the parts she ever danced—Giselle and Juliet, Odette-Odile and Marie, Tchaikovsky and Syphile... We see rare shots of her triumphant 1959 guest performances in London. A unique opportunity of seeing the ballerina dancing the "Dying Swan" before a foreign audience.

On the occasion of the UNESCO International Secretary Ulanova is to be honoured in Paris by a special holiday in November.

'CHEKHOV'S DRAMATIC SKETCHES'

The first night of a new play "Chekhov's Dramatic Sketches", consisting of two one-act plays by the great Russian writer—"On the High Road" and "The Swan Song"—took place recently at the Pushkin Drama Theatre, formerly the Alexandrinsky, in Leningrad.

Alexander Borsov was both director and performer of one of the main roles. I have dreamed of staging Chekhov all my life and now my dream has come true, says Borsov. It was not by chance that we turned to the writer's

early works. We wanted to show that even at the beginning of his literary career, social protest found a strong reflection in Chekhov's work. "On the High Road" was banned by the Imperial censor for discrediting the Russian nobility. This new production makes it possible to show the whole gamut of vivid characters inherent in Chekhov's prose. "Dramatic Sketches" is its first autumn premiere at the Pushkin Drama Theatre which is celebrating its 225th anniversary this season.



Armenfilm Studios are working on a new film of the novel "Glikor" by Ovanes Tumanyan, the Armenian classical writer. The first screen version of "Glikor" was made almost fifty years ago. Among the actors in the new movie, are Sam Sakhyan and Armen Dzhigarkhanyan. Glikor is played by Albert Gulyan, a fourth-year pupil of the school named after Tumanyan, in the village of Dnakh where the writer was born.

WHAT'S ON?

October 31-November 2

THEATRES

Kremlo Palace of Congresses (Kremlo). 31—Melikov, "Love Legend" (ballet). November 1 (mat)—Gyrovets, Carita di Colobranco, "Matthias" (ballet); Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble; 1 (eve)—Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 31—Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera). November 1—Concert by the Bolshoi artists.

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 31—Offenbach, "La Belle Helene" (opera). November 1—Khrennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera). 2—Adam, Delibes, "Coppelia" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 31 (mat and eve)—Lauri, "The Merry Widow". November 1 (mat and eve)—Gladkov, "Kikabychi"; 1 (eve)—Karyev, "The Flory Gacov".

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Samo-lyochnaya St.). 31—"An Un-

usual Concert". November 1—This is the Central Puppet Theatre Broadcasting; 2—Pospishilova, "Princess and Echo".

FILMS

One Doesn't Change Homes in Midstream (Mosfilm Studios). 2 parts. USSR.

The film tells of the construction of a gigantic factory on the lines of the KamAZ motor works.

Cinema: "Udarnik" (2 Serzhnevich St.). Metro Bilibiela (Imeni Lenina).

The White Raven (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). A romantic love story.

Cinema: "Zvyozdny" (14 Prospekt Vernadskogo). Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Bessenevskaya Embankment). 31, November 1—Variety concert; 2—"Young Artists for the October Holiday" a variety programme.

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NEFTAGAZ

Recently Belgium, France, Holland, Sweden, Britain and government of the Alberta Province in Canada attended the "Neftagas-81" exhibition in Moscow sponsored by the British Industrial and Trade Fairs International Ltd.

Exhibition director R. Norman Gee specifically pointed out in his address: "This specialized exhibition, the first such event in Russia with international content, is being staged in response to the resolve of the Soviet Union to further develop, improve and advance the technology of its oil, gas and petrochemical industries."

That the show was profitable for all its participants was clear even before it closed down.

'FINGORMASH-81' SYMPOSIUM

Specialists of five Finnish companies specializing in mining equipment have recently held a symposium in Moscow at which they acquainted representatives of Soviet organizations with the latest achievements in the mechanization of underground operations, subsoil drilling, the crushing and processing of ore and coal and of transportation facilities in mines and open-cast pits.

A similar symposium was arranged in 1980. Mining equipment is a major item in Finnish exports of machines and equipment to the USSR. Since 1978, the Kone company, for instance, has supplied about 250 hydraulic strikers and jib installations to the Soviet Union. The Kometa company has been delivering drilling rigs since 1971, while Tamrock has sold several dozen drilling carriages. In addition under an agreement with the USSR Ministry of Non-Ferrous Metallurgy, the latter firm has started work on the joint production of such machines at Soviet plants.

SIDES ESTABLISH COMMON GROUND

Businessmen generally avoid talking too much about their profitable transactions, but judging from the address by British Energy Industries Council spokesman Dr Tony Roper, the British specialists and industrialists were satisfied with meeting their Soviet colleagues.

We have come to the conclusion that the future of power engineering should be discussed jointly, he stressed. This is also profitable for the Soviet Union, he pointed out, whose economic plans envisage the continued development of the energy base. Our country, on the other hand, he emphasized, wants to sell advanced equipment, and we believe that British industry will be able to meet Soviet economic needs. This will be a mutually beneficial cooperation, he concluded.



At one of the British stands. Photo by Yuri Tuov

Relations beneficial for both countries

As a result of talks on the purchase of Soviet machines and equipment, held recently in Moscow between Soviet foreign trade officials and an Argentinian delegation, a protocol has been signed. It envisages contracts, to be concluded before the year is out, between Argentinian state companies YPF, Gas del Estado and Ferrocarriles Argentinos and appropriate So-

viet foreign trade organizations for Soviet deliveries to Argentina, over the next two years, of cranes, oil tanks, trucks and trailers, engines, pumping equipment, excavators, loaders, tractors and other machinery.

The two sides also agreed to carry on negotiations over further Soviet exports of equipment to Argentina.

AT THE FAIR IN BUCHAREST

Trade, cooperation, development—this is the motto of the international "TIB-81" fair now taking place in Bucharest, in which over 800 firms and foreign trade organizations from 44 countries are taking part.

Traditionally, the Soviet pavilion is the biggest at the fair. On show are metal-cutting lathes, oil, metallurgical and electric equipment, control and measuring instruments and other items presented by 19 Soviet foreign trade organizations.

EXHIBITION OF SOVIET BOOKS

An exhibition sale of Soviet books has been arranged in the Libresco Buchhandling bookshop, in Munich.

The main point of the exhibition," says L. Oberholt, manager of the shop, "is to spread truthful information on the Soviet people's achievements in various spheres of socio-economic life and about the Soviet Union's leading role in the struggle for peace and international security."

Contacts and contracts

© Tobi Sarplast is an Italian firm which has been supplying the Soviet Union with reinforced pipes for factories making detergents. Recently, it held a symposium in Moscow for representatives of Soviet organizations who were informed about the technology for the production of plastic pipes reinforced with fibre glass and of their uses. © At the State Committee for Economic Relations, representatives of the Soviet government and of the government of the People's Republic of Congo have signed an agreement on the development of economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. The document envisages further expansion in cooperation, mainly in such areas as geology and prospecting, and in the development of Congo's mineral resources.

Philately

TV BROADCASTING SATELLITE SYSTEM ON STAMP

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp depicting the Ekran TV broadcasting satellite system which has been in operation six years now in this country. The stamp costs four kopeks and was designed by Taras Panchenko.

AEROFLOT INVITES YOU

TO TAKE A THRILLING TRIP TO MOSCOW FOR THE "RUSSIAN WINTER" ART FESTIVAL WHICH IS HELD EVERY YEAR FROM DECEMBER 25 TO JANUARY 5.

OUR THEATRES AND CONCERT HALLS WILL BE AT YOUR DISPOSAL. YOU WILL SEE PERFORMANCES BY LEADING SOVIET ARTISTS OF THE OPERA AND BALLET, BY VARIETY, SONG AND DANCE GROUPS FROM VARIOUS SOVIET REPUBLICS. YOU WILL ALSO VISIT THE CIRCUS.

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION APPLY TO ANY AEROFLOT OR INTOURIST AGENCY.

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АЭРОФЛОТ
Soviet airlines

TRADE WITH INDIA ON STEADY RISE

Soviet-Indian trade is making successful and dynamic progress, Nikolai Patolichov, Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR, writes in the October issue of the "Foreign Trade" journal. Last year, Patolichov recalls, India reached an all-time record level of trade with the USSR to the tune of 1,700 million roubles, and became the Soviet Union's largest trading partner among the developing countries. This figure represents a 68 per cent increase over the 1979 level, and exceeds by more than twice the value of Soviet-Indian trade in the mid-1970s.

The mutual interest of the USSR and India in the further strengthening and expansion of cooperation over a wide range of fields including cooperation in trade and economic matters was confirmed during the recent exchange of visits between the leaders of the two countries, the

Soviet minister points out. The new (1981-1985) five-year trade agreement, for instance, signed as a result of Leonid Brezhnev's visit to India, envisages a considerable increase in the volume of bilateral trade and in the range of commodities involved. Under this agreement, the Soviet Union will continue to supply India with various types of machinery and equipment as well as with products needed by the Indian economy, such as oil, oil products, fertilizers, paper and non-ferrous metals. At the same time, Soviet purchases of traditional Indian exports and various manufactured goods, including engineering products, will be extended.

In the current five-year plan, the two countries aim to increase the growth rate of their trade over the previous five years by 50-100 per cent.

Intourist news

With Intourist through the ancient towns

Yves Tharaud, a journalist, has spent two weeks travelling through the Soviet Union with a group of French tourists. His literary work as follows: Kiev-Tashkent-Samarkand - Bukhara - Tbilisi-Yerevan-Moscow.

In the 35 years that I have been alive, he told a colleague from "MNI", I have gone to 50 countries, but this is my first visit to the Soviet Union. The thing is, that Slavonic culture held out no particular charm for me. However, I believe that a man should see all there is to see in this world.

This journey has been a great event in my life, for I am in-

terested in Moslem culture. I have travelled all over the East, and Uzbekistan was my last port of call.

I would like to make the following observation. All the Moslem architectural monuments which we were shown in Tashkent, Bukhara and Samarkand were in tip-top condition. To be honest, I was astonished by the attention and care that the state pays to the history of the country. The ancient cities which I saw are a treasure trove for those who are interested in, or who study, Eastern culture.

It would appear that Yves was modest when he said that he was only interested in Moslem monuments. When asked what he would like to see in Moscow, there was no end to his desires. He wanted to go to the Museum of Fine Arts, to the Museum of Oriental Arts, to the Kremlin, and to look at icons.

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